The Courier.

N°. 461. — *FRIDAY, August 8, 1794.* — [VOL. X.

CIVIL DEPARTMENT.

Fort St. George, November 11th, 1785.

IT has been resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the OFFICIAL SIGNATURE *of either of the* SECRETARIES *of this* GOVERNMENT, *or of any other Officers of Government, properly authorised to publish them in the* MADRAS COURIER, *are meant, and must be deemed to convey official and sufficient Notification of the Board's Orders and Resolutions, in the same Manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the Company, or others, to whom such Orders and Resolutions have a Reference.*

ROBERT CLERK, Secretary.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, *that Mr. George Parry, the Superintendant of Company's Lands, in the vicinity of Madras, has been directed to open a Register at his Office for the Registration of all Grants, and future transfers of Ground without any charge whatever to the Parties who make application, and all persons now holding Grants of Government are again required, agreeably to the Orders of the Honorable Governor in Council, to produce the same at the Superintendants Office, Fort Square, for the purpose of being Registered, and to enable him to note the dates of the different Transfers they have undergone to the present period.*

The Superintendant has further been directed to prevent all enclosures of Ground without a Regular Authority, or Grant from Government, and no encroachment of the kind will be allowed in future.

In order to obviate difficulties in the collection of the Quit Rent, the undermentioned Advertisement published on the 29th April, 1793 is now repeated.

This is to give Notice, *That the Proprietors of Houses, and Gardens paying Quit Rent to the Company who may be in possession at the time the Annual Quit Rent falls due, being on the 20th April of each year, will be held answerable for all Arrears outstanding, without reference to any preceeding Proprietor, as in all Purchases, and Transfers of such property any sums due on this account should be settled between the Parties.*

Published by Order of the Board of Revenue.

WILLIAM HARRINGTON, SEC.

Fort St. George: 21st July, 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Monday next the 11th instant, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, will be sold by public Outcry at the Sea Gate, the undermentioned Torn and Damaged Goods, belonging to the Honourable Company:

Two hundred and five pieces of Ganjam Salampores, ordinary and middling, Torn and Damaged.

Five pieces of Vizagapatam Long Cloths, and Beteelas, torn.

Thirteen pieces of Ingeram Long Cloth, ordinary, middling and fine, torn.

Three pieces of Madepollam Long Cloths, torn.

Six pieces of Salem Long Cloth and Salampores, torn.

One piece of Nagore Sastracundies, torn.

Twenty-four pieces of Madras Long Cloths, Salampores and Moories, torn.

The Lots must be cleared out in ten days from the day of sale, and paid for on delivery, or in default, they will be resold at the risk of the first purchaser.

By order of the President and Members of the Board of Trade,

HENRY BROWN, Ex. W. H. K.

Export Warehouse, August 6th. 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Wednesday next, the 13th instant, at 10 o'Clock in the forenoon, will be sold by Public Outcry, at the Sea Gate, the undermentioned Articles, belonging to the Honourable Company.

Ghee,	104 Candies,	in good condition,
Garlick,	37 Ditto,	
Tamarind,	162 Ditto,	
Turmarick,	45 Ditto,	
Salt Fish,	137,541	

Condition of the Sale—The Purchaser to pay down immediately 15 per Cent of the Purchase Money as a deposite—the remainder to be paid on delivery of the said articles, and in case the Articles sold, are not taken away from the Honourable Company's Stores, within fifteen days after the day of the Sale, the deposite money to be forfeited, the Articles resold by Public Sale and the loss, if any, to be made good by the first purchaser.

Samples of the above mentioned Articles to be seen at the Garrison Store-Keeper's Office, in the Fort Square.

J. GREENHILL,
Garrison Store-Keeper.

Fort St. George: 6th August, 1794.

ACCOUNT CURRENT of the PROMISSORY NOTES, of the MADRAS GOVERNMENT, in the MONTH of JULY, 1794.

Dr.	Pags.	F.	C.	Cr.	Pags.	F.	C.
July 31st. To Amount of a Promissory Note, exchanged for Bengal Promissory Notes, at 6 per Cent	7000			*July 1st. By Balance being the Amount of Promissory Notes in Circulation on the 1st July 1794, as per Account published 4th Instant*	3,15,870	4	18
To Balance being the Amount of Promissory Notes in circulation on the 1st Augt. 1794, and payable according to priority of Date,	3,08,870	4	18				
Pagodas	3,15,870	4	18	Pagodas	3,15,870	4	18

Errors Excepted,

Fort St. George: 31st July, 1794.

ROBERT WOOLF, Accountant General.

PUBLIC OFFICE.

THE Justices appointed for this Presidency under the late Act of Parliament, entitled, "an Act for continuing in the East India Company, for a further term, the possession of the "British Territories in India &c." Do hereby give notice, that although from a desire to render their appointment beneficial to the Public, and especially to the native part of the community, (for the settling of whose disputes no other tribunal is expressly established,) they have hitherto permitted the natives, to apply to them for relief, in disputes with their fellow natives, concerning matters of property, yet the Honorable the Governor in Council, having been pleased, recently to inform the Justices, that he possesses no power which authorizes him to grant such a Jurisdiction, they find themselves under a necessity of declining any further interference therein.—All native inhabitants of Madras and its dependencies, are therefore required to take notice of the same, and that henceforth they need not put themselves to the trouble or expence of drawing out petitions by way of representing any wrongs of the nature before mentioned, as no such petition will be received.

Persons having complaints to make of robbery, assault, or other Breaches of the Peace, may apply to the Sitting Magistrate at the public Office, every day (Sunday excepted) between the hours of ten and two, where regular attendance will be given.

By order of the Bench of Justices,

STEVENS TOTTON, Clerk.

Fort St. George: July 29th, 1794.

PUBLIC OFFICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Masters of Taverns and others who have delivered up their Licences to his Majesty's Justices, may have new Licences granted to them by applying at the Public Office upon any day, after Monday the 11th of August next.

That Europeans, so applying, are to be bound in a penalty of fifty Pagodas, together with two Securities in the penalty of twenty-five Pagodas each, for the observance of the conditions stated in the Licence, and are to renew their Licences annually, paying a fee of two Pagodas upon each renewal.

The Arrack Farmer being vested with no authority to permit the retail of Spirituous Liquors within the Fort, except in one Godown for the use of the Soldiery, all Keepers of Shops Godowns, Stalls or Boutiques within the Fort, are strictly prohibited from selling Spirituous Liquors, on pain and penalty that shall fall thereon.

By order of the Bench of Justices,

STEVENS TOTTON, Clerk.

Fort St. George: 20th July, 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT.

LETTERS of Administration to the Estate and Effects of Colonel Hamilton Maxwell, deceased, having been granted by the Honorable the Mayor's Court, to Major Robert Shaw, Captain William Douglas, and Lieutenant Alexander Blair: All Persons indebted to the said Estate, are required to pay the amount of their respective Debts to the said Administrators, and those who may have demands thereon, to state the same to them, at the House of their Agents, Messrs. Gordon and Hamilton, Fort St. George.

Fort St. George; 23d April, 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT.

ALL Persons who are indebted to the Estate of the late George Webster, Esq. are desired to pay the same unto the Executors Benjamin Roebuck, Thomas Stephens, and John Stephens, and all Persons who have any Claims on the said Estate, are requested to make known the same to the Executors without delay.

POLICIES OF INSURANCE PAYABLE IN LONDON.

THE Calcutta Insurance Company give public notice that having established a Correspondence in London, for the purpose of settling Losses, which may occur on vessels insured in their Office, they will in future grant Policies, that in the event of accident will be adjusted, at the House of Messrs. Edmund Boehms, and Co. at the Exchange at two per Current Rupee, and that such Policies will be issued in Duplicate or Triplicate, at the option of the Insured.

R. S. PERREAU, Sec.

Calcutta, 22d July, 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT.

LETTERS of Administration to the Estate and Effects of the late Captain Benjamin Goard, (late in the Service of His Highness the Nabob) having been granted to Charlotte Goard, and David Young of Fort St. George, the former as Daughter, and the latter as a Friend, and Bond Creditor: This is to give notice, to all Persons having Claims on the said Estate, that they state their Claims to the above Administratrix or Administrator as soon as they possibly can, and all Persons indebted to the said Estate, are requested to pay their respective Debts, to the Administratrix, or Administrator, without delay.

Fort St. George: 23d July, 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT.

ADMINISTRATION to the Estate of the late Lieutenant A. O'Beirne, having been granted to Lieutenant Fireworker John Sinclair, all persons having any claims on the said Estate, are requested to send in the same to the Administrator aforesaid, before the 1st day of November next, after which period, no claim can be attended to, and all Persons indebted to the Estate are desired to pay the amount to Messrs. Tulloh, Jervis, and Brodie, Attornies to the said Administrator.

Fort St. George: July 24th, 1794.

MESSRS. BROWN AND ASHTON,

HAVE the Pleasure to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Settlement, that they have lately received from the American Ship Arethusa, some very Superb Setts of QUEEN'S WARE, which is now for Sale at their Shop, next Door to the Mayor's Court, Fort St. George.

THE TABLE SETTS

Contain Tureens with Covers and Dishes,
Dishes of all Sizes,
Curry Dishes and Covers,
Sauce Tureens and Covers,
Table, Soup, and Breakfast Plates,
Sauce Boats, Sallad Dishes &c.

THE DESERT SETTS

Contain Fruit Baskets, and
Plates of various Shapes and Sizes.

THE TEA SETTS

Contain every thing necessary for Breakfast, or Tea.

The whole forming the most Sumptuous and elegant Setts that were ever brought to India.

ALSO

A quantity of Black Hatts and Bands, at the following reduced Prizes—viz.

Common Sort, - - 2½ Pagodas each,
Fine Sort, - - - 2¾ Pagodas each,
Superfine Sort, - 3 Pagodas each,

BROWN AND ASHTON,

CONTINUE to sell their highly approved FRENCH CLARET at seven Star Pags. per Dozen, and they have the pleasure to assure the Settlement, that they have found it give general satisfaction.

MADRAS EXCHANGE LOTTERY, FOR 1794.

THE MADRAS EXCHANGE COMMITTEE beg leave to inform the Public, that they have fixed on the undermentioned Scheme for their Lottery for this Year:—viz.

LOTTERY SCHEME,

STAR PAGODAS 100,000.

To be divided into 10,000 Shares, or Tickets, 10 Pagodas each.

1 Prize of	Star Pags.	10,000
2 Do. of	2,500 each	5,000
4 Do. of	1,000	4,000
8 Do. of	500	4,000
18 Do. of	250	4,500
40 Do. of	100	4,000
80 Do. of	50	4,000
2950 Do. of	20	59,000
1 Prize allotted to the first drawn Ticket,		500
1 Do. allotted to the last drawn Ticket,		5,000
Star Pagodas,		100,000

3105 Prizes
6395 [illegible]

10,000 Tickets

The Tickets will be ready for Sale at Mr. Caffin's Office in the Exchange, on the 1st of May, and at the House of Messrs. Fairlie, Reid, and Co. at Calcutta, on the 1st of June next.

The Drawing will commence the 15th September next, and the Payment of the Prizes will commence at Calcutta in 45 Days, and at Madras in 30 Days, after the Drawing is over, deducting the 10 per Cent. for Expences as usual.

A. B. BONE,

HAS received from Bombay, Proposals for TWO PRINTS, to be executed by Mr. WALES, an eminent Artist at that Place, viz.—

MAHADJEE SCINDEAH, the late celebrated Mahratta Chief:—the Subscription to this Print is One Gold Mohur,—if framed and glazed, Twenty Rupees.

ALSO,

COWASJEE, who had his Nose cut off by Tippoo Sultaun, in 1792, and now a Pensioner of the Honourable East India Company.—One Year after the Amputation of his Nose, he had a new one put on, by a Person near Poohah, which has restored him to his former Appearance; The Portrait is a true Representation of the Man in his present State; and the Figures annexed contain the necessary References for explaining the Operation.—The Subscription to this Print is Ten Rupees,—if framed and glazed, One Gold Mohur:—to be paid for on Delivery of the Print.

Gentlemen wishing to be Supplied with these PRINTS will be pleased to signify their Intention to A. B BONE, at the Hircarrah Press.

Madras: August 4, 1794.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

FIVE Shroud Hawsers of 8 and 8½ Inches. Sixteen Coils of 2½ Inch, Rope and Ratline Stuff.

ALSO

About twenty-eight Candies of Nails, of different sizes.

Enquire of Messrs. Brown, and Ashton, Court Street.

MR. WATERS.

BEGS leave to acquaint the Settlement, that from the situation of the Market, he has found it necessary to rise the price of his GIN, as follows, viz.

CASES of 15 BOTTLES at Star Pags. 8½,
Ditto of 12 Ditto at Ditto 5,

In quantities of not less than 5 Cases.

ALSO

Excellent BRANDY in Casks at Star Pagodas [illegible] per Gallon,

RUM in Ditto at Fanams 38 per Ditto.

N. B. He has a few Dozens of excellent VIN de GRAVE remaining, which he is selling at five and a half Star Pagodas per Dozen.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given that on Monday next at five o Clock in the afternoon, will be sold by Public Outcry on the Spot, twenty Pieces of Ground, each Piece measuring eighty Feet in Length and thirty Feet in Breadth, situated at Pedda Naick's Pettah, adjoining Cappala Polichitty's street.

Conditions of sale; the purchaser to deposit 10 per cent. and the remainder to be paid on the delivery of the Bill of sale, which is to be at the Cost of the Purchasers.

ADVERTISEMENT.

WADDEL and STEWART, beg leave to acquaint their friends and the public, that they have for ſale,

Madeira, 5 years old, at	140 Pags. per Pipe,
Ditto 4 years ditto, at	120 ditto per ditto,
Ditto 3 years ditto, at	100 ditto per ditto,
Ditto in Bottles, at 4, 4½, and 5 ditto per doz.	

Brandy in Caſks, Arrack in Leaguers, Ripe Pale Ale and Porter in Bottles, Ketchup, Sauces, Pickles, and a few Cheeſes, in good condition.

Fort St. George: 25th July, 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT.

LETTERS of Adminiſtration to the Eſtate and Effects, of Alexander Warden, Conductor of Stores, deceaſed, having been granted to R. Perryman, and Waddel and Stewart, of Fort St. George. Notice is hereby given, that all Perſons having Claims on the ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to make the ſame known to the Adminiſtrators, and all Perſons indebted to the ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to pay their reſpective Amounts.

Fort St. George: 8th Auguſt, 1794.

SALES BY AUCTION.

To be ſold by Public Auction.

BY R. HENDERSON;

AT HIS ROOMS,

Near the Wallajah Gate,

On Tueſday, the 12th Inſtant,

AT 11 O'CLOCK,

A large quantity of Bengal and Coaſt Goods, Conſiſting of

SEVEN hundred and ninety-two pieces of Blue Handkerchiefs—two hundred pieces of Blue Cloths—forty pieces thirty Punjam Long Cloth—one hundred and ten pieces—eighteen Punjum Long Cloth—forty pieces twenty Punjum Long Cloth—one hundred pieces Blue Gingham—one hundred and forty pieces Bengal Muſlin, and Handkercheifs.

Being part of the Cargo of the Dorothea Elizabeth, taken on her voyage to the Iſle of France, by a Squadron of his Majeſty's Ship's under the command of Captain Newcome—muſters of the Goods to be ſeen at the Auction Room.

AND

The ſame day will be ſold forty-four pieces of Arnee Muſlins—fifteen pieces of Ganjam flowerd Muſlin—two hundred and twenty five pieces of Mutlawa Muſlins.

ALSO

A pair of ſtrong Cheſnut coloured Carriage Horſes—a pair of Phæton Horſes—one Clock in a Marble Caſe—one Duck Gun of ſix feet barrel—two four feet Teleſcope—Chambers's Dictionary, two volumes folio—Poſtlethewate's Dictionary, two volumes folio.

To be ſold by Auction.

BY SHARP AND HEEFKE,

AT THE SEA GATE,

THIS MORNING,

Friday the 8th day of Auguſt,

At 11 o' lock,

A QUANTITY of Europe and Coir Cordage—and a quantity of Canvas—landed from the Dorothea Elizabeth, taken on her Voyage to the Iſle of France, by a Squadron of His Majeſty's Ships, under the Command of Captain Newcome.

Fort St. George: 7th Auguſt, 1794.

To be ſold by Auction,

BY MESSRS. SHARP and HEEFKE,

AT THEIR ROOMS,

On Tueſday next the 12th Inſtant,

At eleven o'Clock in the Forenoon.

A QUANTITY of Porter, and Ale, in Caſks and in Bottles—a Quantity of common Table Knives and Forks—Stationary and Books.

ALSO

A very Capital eight Day Clock—an excellent Horſe and Bandy—and a Bullock Bandy for Traveling.

Fort St. George: 7th Auguſt, 1794.

AT THE COURIER OFFICE.

To be had the following PRINTED PAPERS.

BONDS
POWERS OF ATTORNY,
BILLS OF LADING,
RESPONDENTIA BONDS,
POLICIES OF INSURANCE,
BILLS OF EXCHANGE,
LETTERS OF ADVICE,

Where alſo may be had the MADRAS ALMANAC for the Year 1794.

CORRESPONDENCE.

ANTICIPATOR is received, and ſhall be conſidered.

CLIO—if we may judge from the ſpecimen now ſubmitted to us, is neither the MUSE HERSELF, nor can we hold her in any degree of affinity with the nine;—the offspring of whom will be ever welcome, to the moſt conſpicuous Column of the COURIER.

AN ANECDOTE—whatever pleaſantry it might afford to others, we are apprehenſive, that it might produce ſomething ſerious to ourſelves—we cannot give it place.

"MEASURE *for* MEASURE" or SNIP *vers* SNIP, an odd *Remnant*—we acknowledge, as deſired; further at preſent we cannot pledge ourſelves.

THE COURIER.

MADRAS.

AUGUST 8, 1794.

WE are favoured with the following account of the preſent and future deſtination of his MAJESTY'S SHIPS in India, from reſpectable authority.

The *Orpheus* and the *Heroine*, which lately failed, though not in company, from theſe Roads, are to join in a certain latitude, and to keep ſtation, it is ſaid, off the *Mauritius*.

The *Reſiſtance*, it is ſuppoſed, will ſail in a few days to the Eaſtward, and will viſit, before her return, the Streights of Malacca.

And the *Centurion* and *Diomede*, it is expected, will be employed on ſh rt and frequent cruiſes, along the Coaſt to the Southward, between Ceylon and Madras.

On Wedneſday evening arrived the *Cartier*, Captain Naſh, from Calcutta, laden with Rice.

Paſſengers on the *Cartier*, MAJOR and MRS. AGNEW, and Sir GEORGE LEITH, Bart.

On Tueſday the 5th inſtant, the Commander in Chief reviewed his Majeſty's 52d Regiment at Poondamallie, and expreſſed himſelf much gratified with the neat and ſteady manner, in which the regiment went through the Evolutions and Manœuvres uſual on ſuch occaſions, and of the fine Diſcipline and regularity, long ſo creditable to, and ſo highly characteriſtic of this reſpectable and well tried corps.

The raiſing of an additional Brigade, we underſtand to be in the immediate contemplation of Government; and it is ſaid that orders to that effect have been actually iſſued to the prop r offices, and will in the courſe of this day be publickly declared.

In the event of a new Brigade being raiſed, MAJOR WYNCH will ſucceed to the rank of *Lieutenant Colonel*, and CAPTAINS BROWN and BRUCE to the rank of *Majors*.

The *Social part* of the *Settlement*, and which indeed is the *beſt part*, will be well pleaſed to hear, that the NEW PANTHEON, dedicated to the *Proteus*, PLEASURE, will open for the firſt time on the eleventh Inſtant, with a Concert—

"Untwiſting all the Chains that ty
"The hidden Soul of HARMONY."

The anxiety indulged at preſent reſpecting the arrival of the fleet, is extremely natural, not only on account of the private information, expected by every individual, and which ſatisfaction has been ſo long withholden, but alſo on account of the great and important public intelligence, which it muſt bring along with it. Perhaps a criſis more momentous than the preſent, could not well be imagined.

A Portugueſe ſhip, is ſaid to have been very lately captured in the Streights of Malacca by a French privateer, or frigate, mounting 38 Guns.

STATE OF THE MARKET THIS DAY,

REVISED AND CORRECTED.

Patcherry Rice,	90	Pagodas	per Garce.
Firſt Cargo do.	74	do.	do.
Second do. do.	65	do.	do.
Wheat,	80	do.	do.
Coaſt Gram,	55	do.	do.
Bengal do.	50	do.	do.
Cables, Europe,	5	do.	per Cwt.
Ditto Coir,	14½	do.	per Candy.
Cordage,	4	do.	per Cwt.
Brandy,	40	Fanams	per Gallon.
Canvas,	8	Pagodas	per Bolt.

MADRAS SUBSCRIPTION CONCERT

THE COMMITTEE for conducting the MADRAS SUBSCRIPTION CONCERT give notice to the Subſcribers, and the Settlement, that the NEXT CONCERT will be at the PANTHEON, on MONDAY the 11th INSTANT; to begin as uſual at *eight o'Clock*.

On Saturday morning the Body of a native of a remarkably fair complexion, and of the *Pandarum* Caſt, was found near the Hutts on the Eſplanade—From all appearance he had been murdered during the preceding Night— a violent fracture appeared on the left temple, and the Body was otherwiſe much bruiſed—the Deceaſed, appeared about thirty years of age, and it is ſaid, is of a very reſpectable family.

It is feared, that ſome accident has happened to the Henry, Captain Wheatly, as ſhe has not been heard of ſince her leaving the Bengal Pilot on the 30th April.

The Bengal Papers mention that the ſhip Charlotte had been obliged to return; having loſt all her anchors and cables, and otherwiſe ſuſtained conſiderable damage.

The Benares, Captain Alcock, experienced alſo the ſame bad weather; but from nothing being heard either of that ſhip or the Fort William, it is probable that they both weathered the gale, and are proſecuting their voyage to Madras.

The Ship Victoria, bound from Bombay to Europe, was ſeized off Cape Coaſt Caſtle, on the Coaſt of Guinea, by his Majeſty's Cutter *the Sea Flower*, and condemned by the Court of Admiralty,

The Daniſh Government, at Serampore, have repreſented to the Court of Copenhagen, the advantages his Daniſh Majeſty's Subjects might derive, by being allowed to carry Cargoes from this Port to Oſtend.

A beautiful ſhip, called, the Harriot, was lately launched from the Dock yard of Meſſrs. Foreman and Bacon, at Calcutta, —She is of 7,500 Bags burthen, and is to be commanded by Captain Bagſhaw.

EXTRACT *of a* LETTER *from* BOMBAY.

"The principal part of the ſettlement of Tellicherry is removed to Mahe, and Calicut is looked upon as the ſuperior ſettlement on the Malabar Coaſt. There are to be no more chiefsſhips: but the head Commercial Reſident will reſide at Mahe, and the Collector of the northern diſtricts at the houſe formerly the chief's at Tellicherry.—Cananore and Paligautcherry are ordered to be immediately fortified.—Theſe arrangments make a great buſtle among the civil ſervants and merchants here.

"The markets continue exactly the ſame as when I wrote laſt.

"The ſhip Alexander, Capt. Seton will ſail very ſoon for Madras; but there is little proſpect of any other veſſel's leaving this for ſome time to come.—The monſoon has hitherto been very mild.—We have as yet only experienced a little ſqually weather, with a tolerable fall of rain.

The *General Medows*, Captnin Lloyd, for China, quitted the Pilot, all well, on the 13th ultimo.

The intelligence received from Batavia, dated the 26th March, reſpecting the arrival of the Count de la Peyrouſe, we are ſorry to find, by later letters, proves erroneous. The two veſſels that have appeared at Japara are thoſe which were ſent in ſearch of that celebrated and unfortunate Navigator, of whoſe fate they have not been able to obtain any intelligence whatever.

We underſtand that orders have been iſſued by the Supreme Government, to re-call, from preſent duty, the ſquadron under the Command of Commodore Mitchell:—His Majeſty's Ships of war, lately arrived in India, being now probably conſidered as of ſufficient force to protect the trade of the country, and to clear the ſeas of all privateers, and other armed veſſels belonging to the enemy, without further efforts on the part of this government.

The ſnow Elizabeth, Capt. Callender, from Calcutta for Madras, has been obliged to put into prince of Wales's Iſland, but immediately after ſailed for that place.

The brig Myrtle, belonging to Ganjam, bound from that port to Madras, has been under the neceſſity of alſo bearing away for Prince of Wales's Iſland.

By letters from Captain Elmore, of the Venus, dated the 7th of March, we learn, that he had cleared the ſtraits of Sincapore on his way to China.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

G. O. *By Government.*

30th July, 1794.

His Majeſty's 52d Regt. to leave Pondamalee and Tripaſſore on the arrival o the 74th Regt. when Major Shawe is to occupy thoſe Stations, providing a ſmall temporary Detail for Tripaſſore, till further Orders.—Major Brodie to encamp with the whole of His Majeſty's 52d Regt. and prepare for his March to his Station at Secundermallee, which he will commence as ſoon as he is equipped for it, by the ſeveral Departments—The Honorable Capt. Monſon of that Regt. is to continue in his preſent command at Chingleputt.

Lieut. Colin Campbell appointed to act as Muſter Maſter to the Center Diviſion, during the abſence of Lieut. Wynne.

The Honorable the Preſident in Council has been pleaſed to reſolve (notwithſtanding the General Orders of 26th February laſt) that the Barrack Maſters and Muſter Maſters under this Preſidency, ſhall continue their reſpective Employs until the pleaſure of the Court of Directors be known, upon the Reference made to them.

Lieut. Col. Prendergaſt with the Detachment of European Artillery and Infantry, the 20th Battalion of Native Infantry, and a Brigade of Field Pieces, to be ſtationed at Vizianagrum, which is to be conſidered the Head Quarters of the Troops ſerving in the Vizagapatam Diſtrict, inſtead of Chicacole, until further Orders.

The 26th Batt. of Native Infantry to be ſtationed at Caſſimcotah, and the 27th Batt. at Chicacole, with a Brigade of Field Pieces at each Station.

The Preſident in Council is pleaſed to direct that the Gen. Orders of the 27th June, 1793, reſpecting the Carriage of Medicines, &c. during the March of European Corps in the Field, be in future conſidered as applicable to all European Corps and Detachments, marching from one ſtation to another; and that in ſuch caſes two Coolies be allowed for every Hoſpital Cot actually tranſported, including three ſuits of Bedding and Clothing, with each Cot; the Bills to be counterſigned by the Officer commanding the Corps.

Head Quarters, Choultry Plain, 1ſt Augt. 94.

G. O. BY COLONEL BRATHWAITE.

Lieutenant Colonel Cuppage is poſted to the 5th Brigade, and Lieutenant Colonel Sale to the 1ſt Brigade, the Head Quarters of which to be Trichinopoly.

Captain Ferguſon joins the 3d European Battalion, and Captains M'Donald and Kenny the 4th European Battalion.

Lieutenant Naſh returns to the 16th Battalion; Lieutenant Boles to the 21ſt; Lieutenant Vernon to the 1ſt; and Lieutenants Veſey and Nagle to the 7th; Lieut. Colin Campbell to be returned in the 5th Battalion.

Lieutenant Donald Macdonald is poſted to the 30th Battalion, and Lieut. Patrick Grant to the 23d

The following removals to take place.

Lieutenant J. G. Graham to the 3d Battalion Native Infantry.

John Bannerman, do. 9th do.
John Dighton, do. 10th do.
William Youngſtone, do. 11th do.
John Kennet, do. 20th do.
Thomas Young, do. 8th do.
George Phillips, do. 31ſt do.
Enſign Alexander Fair, do. 1ſt do.

Extract of a Letter from Prince of Wales's Iſland, dated 7th June, 1794.

"Ere this, you muſt have heard of the capture of the *Coſſipore*, in Sooſoo Roads, on the 9th February; and alſo of the *Pinang Caſtle*, Captain Lynch. On the 8th, in the morning, there was a report amongſt the Malays, that Lightburne, in the Brig *Swift*, had been at Ana-laboo, and was then on his paſſage to Sooſoo. At noon, a ſmall veſſel was ſeen from the *Coſſipore's* maſt-head, which was at firſt taken for a Proa, but afterwards they could diſcover her to be a ſquare-rigged veſſel, and before ſun ſet ſhe appeared evidently a Brig. This confirmed the report of the morning, and Lynch and his officers ſaid, they were certain ſhe was the Brig *Swift*. As ſhe ſtood in after dark, and was within long gun-ſhot, it was propoſed to fire a gun athwart her fore-foot, which was done, and ſhe immediately came too. This confirmed the opinion that ſhe could not be an enemy; but it was determined that Captain Fitzherbert, of the *Coſſipore*, and ſome others, ſhould go in a ſmall boat belonging to the *Pinang Caſtle*, and reconnoitre. This was done, under a ſtrong impreſſion that ſhe was the *Swift*, and they got ſo near as to be under her guns before they found out their miſtake, and that ſhe was an enemy. It was then too late to get off, and they were taken, and immediately put in irons below. The next morning at day-light, the Frenchmen took poſſeſſion of both veſſels. The Brig was a fine veſſel, and extremely well calculated for a Privateer, carrying fourteen ſix-pounders, and two carronades, with ſwivels in her tops, &c. and one hundred and

fifty Europeans, all stout young men. They plundered their prisoners of every thing, not even allowing them a second shirt, and treated otherwise extremely ill; Captain Lynch was sent to the Mauritius; but after much persuation, they permitted Captain Fitzherbert to go on shore. A boat belonging to the *Pinang Castle* being on shore at the time of the capture, Captain Fitzherbert fitted her out and made the best of his way to the Pedier Coast, in hopes of falling in with some vessel, in which they might get to Pinang. With great difficulty, and much interruption from Malay Proas, which they met with in the Suvat passage, they arrived at Acheen, in great distress. Here they found Jemca Moody's people in possession of the river; and two or three days after their arrival, the King died, (to the great joy of all his subjects) as is supposed of a broken heart. A few days after this, Captain Fitzherbert proceeded to Colgingin, where he remained sick for near two months. On the 22d of March, at day-light, he was informed, that there was a Ship and a Brig off the River's mouth, and on looking out, knew them to be the *Rose*, Captain Richmond, and the same Brig that had captured the *Cossipore* and *Pinang Castle*. Here he learnt from prisoners whom they put ashore, that Mr. Burns, late chief mate of the *Pinang Castle*, had entered as a Pilot on board the Privateer. They sailed in a few hours, as they gave out, for the Mauritius. During Captain Fitzherbert's stay at Colgingin, a French Privateer of ten guns arrived at Acheen, and disposed of some piece goods, for which he received provisions and water; and on his departure for the West Coast, took away with him the people that cut off the *Wallajah*, Captain Beaumont, on her arrival at Broung."

From the above letter we may fairly conclude that the capture of the *Rose*, has been owing to the information, that the Frenchmen must have obtained from Mr. *Burns*. If this Gentleman has volunteered in giving such information, and in *piloting* the Privateer, we hope exemplary notice will be taken of him, on his return amongst his Countrymen.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COURIER

SIR,

You will oblige me in giving a place to the following *jeu de esprit*, which I believe has escaped the researches of the indefatigable Mr. Miller, and all his cotemporaries.

MAJOR BRIDGES.

The late Lord Sandwich, distressed through life, for the means of supporting his pleasures, as well as giving effect to that benevolence which in some measure drew a veil over his follies; had in his juvenile days, a conspicous place in the day book, journal, and ledger, of a certain fashionable maker of *Buckskin Indispensibles*; often, very often, had the Bill, been tendered to his lordship's valet, his steward, his porter, &c. in vain—never could he gain admittance to his noble creditor—the man really became desperate, and hearing that his Lordship was engaged to dine with a large party at Almacks, he determined on attempting an interview—and with his bill in his pocket proceeded to the Hotel,—his appearance being rather gay, than otherwise, he was shewn up stairs to a large Room, where he found the Lord, and a large company, just sitting down to table—he advanced towards his Lordship who instantly recollected him, bowing all the way, his lordship bowed still lower—"may I crave your business with me Sir?"—"*made your Breeches, my Lord*"—MAJOR BRIDGES, I am happy to see you—Gentlemen—permit me to introduce MAJOR BRIDGES—the dinner entered,—and the newly appointed Major, was obliged to seat himself between two Right Honorables—the Claret circulated briskly; and the *Field Officer*, unfit for every kind of duty, was soon committed to the care of his Lordship's Servants—the whole company declaring MAJOR BRIDGES, to be the greatest *Quiz* they had ever seen—his Lordships honor was however preserved—and Major Bridges received, the next morning, [illegible] Bill, and a reprimand—and a new order, at the next Newmarket meeting.

Yours Obediently,
A SUBSCRIBER.

The Sentence of Transportation lately passed against Messrs. Palmer and Muir, for seditious practices in Scotland, is for the present suspended from being carried into full execution.—The latter has been much indisposed on board the Hulks, in London River:—the only indulgence shewn to him during his illness, was the use of a lighter pair of chains, and liberty to walk the quarter-deck.

POETRY.

THE CADET.

IN quest of fortune, and in quest of fame,
From England's isle, to India's clime I came,
Full six long months, with silent grief I bore,
The tedious hardships of the voyage o'er;
Fed without murmur, on lobscouse and junk,
And drank my quart of water, tho' it stunk,
My tutor'd mind, with parent maxims stor'd,
Increas'd in wealth—the more on wealth I por'd;
Each day, some post of power I attain'd.
And now a governor, now a general reign'd;
Eager to rule, I blest each favoring breeze,
Nor dreamt of ought, but pocketing rupees.
No eastern prince in all his pomp elate,
E'er set so *godlike*, in his chair of state;
Nabobs and Rajahs bow'd before my throne,
And bade me mark their fortunes for my own;
I took them at their words,—I seiz'd their pelf,
And, in an instant—nabob was myself.
Oh! could I thus have dwelt in reverie,
Without a care, to set my fancy free,
How had I now enjoyed the glorious day,
And govern'd India with despotic sway!
Can I forget when on the poop I sate,
With all my warlike heroes in debate,
Concerting measures, how to take the field,
And nolens-volens, make fierce Tippoo yield;—
A dreadful storm of hail and thunder rose,
And crush'd those plains, which should have crush'd my foes.
Ah! no, my schemes like visions of a night,
Dissolv'd in air, and *sunk* before my sight;
North went the gen'ral with his victor's sway,
Whilst east'rn blasts, the veterans swept away;
Not *one* poor *aid de camp* could stand his ground,
And all my legions in the sea were *drown'd*.
Oh! sweet delusions, whither are ye fled?
No more your cares employ my aching head;—
Far *different* prospects, now employ my view,
And paths *undreamt* of, must I now pursue.
Instead of *ruling* and *commanding* men,
I must be *rul'd*, and *authoriz'd* by *them*;
Give up my *honour*—lay aside my *fees*,
And live each month, on *ninety five* rupees.

[*Mor. Post.*]

COLONEL MACK,

AID-DE-CAMP TO THE PRINCE SAXE COBOURG.

This celebrated officer, is a native of Wurtzburg, and son of a tradesman of that place. He began his Military career as a common Hussar in an Austrian Regiment, but his uncommon talents for Military drawing, his unwearied application to this art, and his extraordinary skill in laying down plans, soon raised him from obscurity, and introduced him to the notice of Marshal Laudohn. This General employed him on different occasions, and attached him to the staff of the army, under the character of a Geographic Engineer, his distinguished conduct at the affair of Lissa, still more ingratiated him with that great commander.

Field-Marshal Laudohn had made all his dispositions for crossing the Danube, and attacking that place, Mr. Mack, who had formed the plan of passing the river, as well as that of the attack, went the night before to the Marshal to receive his last orders, when that General informed him, that he had just received intelligence of the Turks having been reinforced at Lissa by a Corps, of 30,000 men, and that of course he had given up his project of attack, as after having passed the river, in case of meeting with any disaster, he should be at a loss how to effect his retreat, Mr. Mack did not credit the report of the reinforcement, but could not prevail on the Marshal to execute his intended attack. Mr. Mack left the General, crossed the Danube in a boat, accompanied by one single Hussar, stole into the place, got certain information of the supposed reinforcement not having arrived, took a Turkish Officer prisoner in the Suburb, repassed the Danube, and at four o'clock in the morning, informed the Marshal of this expedition, on this report the Austrian army passed the river, and took Lissa, the whole garrison of which place, consisting of 6,[illegible]00 men, were made prisoners of war.

In the present war Colonel Mack, still attached to the staff, has much contributed to the success obtained at the beginning of the campaign, especially at the attack and capture of the camp of Farmars, for which he made all the necessary dispositions. In this affair he received a wound, the cure of which obliged him to repair to Brussels, he expected to be made Quarter-master-General of Prince Cobourg's army, but that place having fallen to the share of Prince Hohenlohe, his wound afforded him a pretext to retire to Vienna, called there to the conference, held with respect to the plan of operations for the ensuing campaign, he has caused a system to be adopted totally different from that which has been pursued in the preceding campaigns. This he has laid at Brussels before the Commanding Generals of the confederate troops, and he came to communicate the same to our Government; we learn that every where it has met with the fullest approbation.

PROTEST.

Of Earls Stanhope and Radnor, against Foreign troops being encamped upon the Isle of Wight without the consent of Parliament.

DISSENTIENT,

1st. Because it is contrary to Law for the Crown to keep an army in this kingdom, either in the time of peace, or in time of war, without the previous consent of Parliament; and it is essential that this important constitutional principle (which was unequivocally admitted in the debate) should be for ever maintained inviolate in this Country. And the friends of Public liberty ought ever to bear in memory the admirable vote of the House of Commons, of the 5th of May 641, when it was resolved, "That this House doth declare, that whoever shall give counsel or assistance, or join in any manner to bring any foreign force into the kingdom, unless it be by command of His Majesty, with the Counsel of both Houses of Parliament, shall be adjudged and reputed a public enemy to the King and kingdom."

2d. Because the Annual Mutiny Bill, is a proof that the Crown cannot perpetuate or assume a prerogative which Parliament annually bestows, nor exercise at its own discretion, that power which the Legislature expressly limits.

3d. Because it is a most dangerous doctrine that the Crown has a right, by virtue of an "undefined prerogative," to do any act which is not warrantable either by common or by statute Law, under the frivolous pretence of its appearing to Ministers to be useful, and the Supineness of Parliament, in the reign of King James the second, when so many acts, notoriously illegal, were committed by the Crown, and yet pass'd unnoticed by the two Houses, clearly proves, that from the want of vigilance in certain Parliaments, precedents may be established subversive of the first principles of national freedom.

4th. Because the maintaining of a foreign Army, on the establishment, or within the territory of this kingdom, is in open defiance of every act of Parliament, which settles the Crown on the present Royal family, (namely the 12th and 13th of William the 3d, Chap. 12, which expressly enacts, "That no persons born out of the kingdoms of England, Scotland, or Ireland, or the dominions thereunto belonging, although he be naturalised or made a denizen, except such as are born of English parents, shall be capable to enjoy any office or place of trust, either Civil or Military." And the act of the 29th of Geo. II. Chap. 5, is a proof, that the Legislature deemed a special act of Parliament necessary to enable the King to employ even a limitted number of Subaltern foreign officers in America, only under certain restrictions and qualifications.

5th. Because foreign mercenaries have always been useful or dangerous to whomsoever employs them, their conduct at first has generally been peaceable and ensnaring, at last seditious and destructive, and those states that have carried the points which they intended by their assistance, have usually been enslaved by them.

6th. Because a prerogative in the executive power to introduce any number without limit of armed foreign hirelings into any Country, without the previous and express consent of the Legislature, is totally incompatible with any form of a free Constitution; for not only that Government is tyrannical which is actually tyrannically administered, but that Government is tyrannical (however administered) where there is no sufficient security against its being tyrannically administered in future; and I solemnly protest against a measure, which tends to endanger the right and liberties of my fellow-citizens, of whom I conceive myself only as a trustee.

(*Signed*) STANHOPE.

LORD RADNOR'S PROTEST.

DISSENTIENT;

I.—Because, with the exception of only one noble Lord, (not one of his Majesty's Ministers,) it was in the debate unanimously admitted, that the keeping in this country troops, whether native or foreign, in time either of war or peace, without the consent of Parliament is unconstitutional; and as it was also admitted unanimously and unequivocally, that the troops in question are here upon grounds of fitness and expediency, though they render, (and in fact in the present instance do render,) not only justifiable, but highly meritorious services, do in no degree so change the nature as to make it more or less constitutional.

II.—This Bill, though of a nature to be very sparingly adopted, yet was of particular propriety, for in a matter of great moment, it declared the law, saved the constitution, and did justice to the motives of the Executive Government.

III.—Because the stopping of this Bill leaves the troops here without any consent of Parliament.

IV.—Because the effect of the declarations, by which the right of the Crown so to keep troops here was disclaimed, however strong, general, and unequivocal, is transitory and fugitive; but the fact that troops are so here, is notorious and recorded, and when the motives which justified, and the declarations that reconciled to the house the measure are forgotten, may be turned into precedent.

RADNOR.

RELIGIOUS TOLERATION.

The following Articles respecting Religious Toleration were Decreed in the National Convention on the 11th of December. They very completely refute the malicious and idle charges, adduced by certain interested persons, against the French Republic, on the important head alluded to.

ART. 1.—The NATIONAL CONVENTION forbids *all violence* or menaces against the freedom of Religious worship.

2.—The vigilance of the constituted authorities, and the activity of the public force, shall be exerted *to this end*, and shall employ all the means that may be requisite to give *security* to the *Religious worship* of *all persuasions*.

3.—The Convention does not, by this decree, relax from the preceding decrees passed against *refractory* and *turbulent Priests* and against the individuals who *interrupt* the public *tranquillity*.

4.—Nor do they mean to furnish a pretext for giving any disturbance to Patriots, and check the aspiring flight of the public mind.

5.—They invite good citizens to *abstain* from all *theological disputes*, in order to employ themselves wholly in matters that concern *the safety of their country*.

SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS's WILL.

"As it is probable that I shall soon be deprived of sight, and may not have an opportunity of making a formal will, I desire that the following memorandums may be considered as my last Will and Testament."

Sir Joshua gives to his niece, Miss Palmer, all his property, real and personal, not otherwise disposed of, by his will; specifying, that this bequest includes his house at Richmond, his house in Leicester-fields, his money in the Funds, and all his pictures, furniture, books, and plate.

To Mrs. Gwatkin, 10,000l. 3 per cent consols

To his sister, Frances Reynolds, the interest of 2500l, to be placed in the Funds; the principal to devolve on her decease to Miss Palmer.

To the Right Hon. Edmund Burke, 2000l, besides the 2000l. before lent him; the bond for which sum, and for the interest, he desires may be null and void.

To his old servant Ralph Kirkley, the sum of 100[illegible]l.

He appoints the Right Hon. Edmund Burke, Edmund Malone, Esq. and Philip Metcalfe, Esq. Executors of this his last Will and Testament.

To Mr. Metcalfe, Mr. Malone, Mr. Boswell, and Sir William Scott, 200l. each, to be expended, if they think proper, in the purchase of a picture for each, at the sale of his paintings, to be kept for his sake.

To his nephew, William Johnson, of Calcutta, his watch and seals.

MARRIED,

On the 14th ult. at Calcutta, Captain Bagshaw, of the Ship Harriett, to Miss Eliza Gillespie.

The following ironical, and eccentric apology for the Luxuries of the Great, is the production of an Author of great celebrity in France, and forms part of a work but little known, except on the Continent, where it is yet much admired.

AN APOLOGY FOR LUXURY.

" The higheſt pitch of extravagance, in point of luxury, is, beyond contradiction, that which, in the ſmalleſt poſſible compaſs, contains the largeſt quantity, as well as the greateſt perfection of labour, and of a labour the moſt eaſy to deſtroy.

" Let us ſuppoſe a man who, to the fancy of being poſſeſſed of ſuch an article, ſhould join that of ſeeing conſtantly at work all thoſe hands, which muſt be employed to complete it; ſuch a fancy never produces any other effe , but that of tertiating or doubling the price of things. The patriarchs of old, buſied and amuſed themſelves, no doubt, in ſetting to work thoſe whom they enabled to eat; they lived too near the time when man was condemned to labour, to maintain them in idleneſs.

" The modern patriarch of whom I am ſpeaking, provided with a *pound* weight of *flax*, which coſts him *ſix pence*, divides it among twenty-five working people, who give it every preparation neceſſary to anſwer the purpoſe it is intended for. After an entire month of the moſt ſlaviſh precautions, the moſt minute details, a *thread*, hardly perceptible to the naked eye, preſents to the warm imagination of the proprietor, the idea of the chef-d'œuvre of which this thread is to be the foundation; after four or five months more, devoted to the moſt patient and aſſiduous induſtry, he is at laſt put in poſſeſſion of ſome ſlips of *lace*, weighing in all four or five drachams, picked out and ſorted, thanks to the laſt refinement of art, from that *pound of flax* which had coſt *ſixpence*.

" Five pence three farthings, and a few fractions, are then, it ſeems, in the ſtricteſt calculation, the only real loſs—the only devaſtation which is occaſioned by luxury carried to the higheſt pitch of extravagance; and this loſs is compenſated by ſome very curious pieces of workmanſhip, which it is impoſſible to value at leſs than 227l. 10s. being the amount of 4550 days work at 12d. paid to each of the twenty-five working people, who have owed their ſubſiſtence, for ſix months, to that pretended inutility.— Amongſt all the paſſions with which providence has been pleaſed to gratify the rich for the advantage of the poor, name me only one that occaſions leſs devaſtation, and maintains a greater number of indigent perſons, than luxury carried to exceſs. O ye rigid men, who have left off wearing lace, join with me who have left it off too,—join with me in teaching theſe who continue to wear it, how many of their brethren they nouriſh without knowing it! make them virtuous by teaching them, that in order to be ſo, they need only do, from a ſentiment of humanity, what hitherto perhaps they have done through a motive of puerile vanity, or from a principle of oſtentation, which when conſidered, needs to be conſidered with ſome indulgence.

" Another aſpect, whimſical enough perhaps, would be that, under which we ſhould view thoſe prodigies of art and patience, as the work not only of twenty-five artificers who were buſied upon it for ſix months, but alſo of twelve or fifteen huſbandmen, whoſe exiſtence and labour were indiſpenſable for the ſuſtenance, during the ſame time, of the twenty-five labouring people employed in that great work.

" A peeviſh man would perhaps exclaim, 'Was it indeed worth while to be born, if all ends with this life?'—And yet, even in this caſe, *thread-lace* ought not to be proſcribed: it was not worth while indeed to come into the world, ſolely to make lace; but, once born, we muſt work at ſomething, in order to bear, without wearineſs, every inſtant even of a life which ſhould not require lace-making for its ſupport: as to the nature of the work, let us not find fault with that of others, before we juſtly eſtimate our own. Can we find many of our fellow-creatures, who on their death bed are able to ſhew the work of their whole life, worth the ſmalleſt ſhred of lace then in being?

" After this ſingle inſtance of luxury, by which twenty-five men are fed during ſix months at the expence of another, by daily reducing his revenue from 80 to 55. I think that, without being an enthuſiaſt or declaimer, it would be difficult, even for a good man, in the right ſenſe of the word, to withſtand the pleaſure, (although perhaps rather of the miſchievous kind) of obſerving that little more is wanted beyond two ſuch fancies as we have ſtated, to bring the proprietor, reduced in the origin from 240 ſhillings to 80, and then from 80 to 55 to bring him, I ſay, exactly to the level of the cultivator, whom he has brought down to 9d. or 10d. and of the mechanic on whom he has beſtowed 11d. or 12d. however, I am willing to allow him 24 for his real, perſonal, and daily conſumption. Twenty-four pence! will it be ſaid, " What ſignifies being ſo rich, to conſume ſo little!" Yes, twenty four pence; and this is by much too much, if we deduct, as we ought from the price of each article, ſuppoſed to be conſumed by the rich, the ſum that remains in the hands of the pilferers of all kinds, who ſtand, unknown to him between him and that article.—How! what ſay you then to that plate of *green peas* which coſts 6, 8, or 10 guineas!—But, my good friend, the conſumer of green peas, if you knew how many pilferers it conceals, of whom you have not the leaſt idea! if you knew how many wants it has ſupplied to ſome, how many indulgences of luxury it has procured to others, before it found its way to the table of an epicure, or of an oſtentatious man!—Let us try to enumerate them: workers of mines and quarries, maſons, carpenters, glaziers, colliers, lockſmiths, Engliſh and French ſailors, for the common ſpice trade; Dutch ſeamen, for the more precious kinds; ſhips of war of the three powers, indiſpenſable for the protection of the merchantmen employed on thoſe objects; wood-fellers in Sweden, ſail-cloth weavers in Ruſſia; ſhip builders, pilots, admirals of the three nations, huſbandmen buſied in the four parts of the world in procuring food for themſelves, in order to prepare food for all thoſe wood-fellers, glaziers, admirals, &c. excluſive of the *Dutch gardener*, and the *French cook* who alone can worthily crown the mighty operation.—Imagination loſes itſelf in that *ſingle plate of green peas*. How many reductions from 16 pence to 8, and from 8 to 4, have been required to produce it! it is inconceivable that it ſhould not ſell for more than 6 or 8 guineas;— but if each of thoſe pilferers above mentioned takes back the ſmall portion by which he has increaſed the intrinſic value of the article.—O ye, who muſt have ſwallowed up 500 properties, in order to eat, *without* being guilty of *extravagance*, that plate of green peas, and who flatter yourſelves with the idea of having conſumed on that day fifty or ſixty crowns worth, learn and reflect henceforward, without remorſe and without vanity, that you have not ſpent above half one penny, the real value of any other diſh of greens, which you might have ſubſtituted to the peas you have conſumed.

" Scrutinize in the ſame manner your wearing apparel; chooſe like a child, what pleaſes moſt the eyes of the body; or, like a faſtuous man, all that is moſt impoſing to the eyes of the imagination; or miſer-like, that which coſts leaſt money; or, in fine, like a man of ſenſe, what your means or your taſte incline you to wear; the difference, as to eſſentials, is little or none.

" It cannot be poſitively aſſerted, that your conſumption will be more or leſs conſiderable in one than in the other caſe; but recollect that the thread lace, for which you could not pay leſs than 227l. 10s. becauſe there ſtand between you and the pound of flax from which it has been extracted, 35 or 40 intermediate pilferers, to be fed during ſix months; —this lace, however, in ſpite of that extravagant price, could not, as you have ſeen, be ſet down to account amongſt the articles of your real and perſonal conſumption, for more than ſix pence, ſuppoſed to be the intrinſic value of a pound weight of flax, which has gone through ſo many hands to be converted into lace.

" Now, on this principle, you might be wrapped in lace from head to foot: and your entire mummy, inſtead of preſenting to the eye of a ſworn appraiſer, a conſumption of 30 or 40,000l. would in this inſtant of its higheſt ſplendour, only preſent him with a devaſtation of 200lb. of flax, ſacrificed to decorate that mummy, or to hide its defects, and as the objects could be twenty pound of flax, the value of which is fully known by the number of people to whom it would afford ſupport, inſtead of dealing ſo lightly as I did with a ſingle pound, when I introduced my patriarch, the appraiſer would reckon with you rigorouſly; he would conſider, that in the hands of the arts, no part of the work of the creation can be loſt, that, as it is their triumph, ſo it is their duty, to divide into 10, 20, or 30 parts whatever requires ſuch a diviſion, in order that each may receive the degree of utility of which it is ſuſceptible, and which the arts are bound to account for to ſociety: the appraiſer would then carry you to the lace merchant, in order to lay before you ten different ſorts of an inferior lace, taken from parts choſen ſucceſſively after that which ſerves you for a wrapper, and deſcending ſtill from pilfery to pilfery, he would at laſt inveigle you in the cabins of ſome pretended wretch, where he would ſhew you the quantity of coarſe and ſubſtantial ſhirts, neceſſary to teach you that 3 or 4lb. of flax, at the moſt, are the only poſſible devaſtations your mummy can be reproached with, as two ſhillings are the only expence your vanity can boaſt of in the 25 or 30,000l. which you could preſume to have conſumed.

" Yet, let us grant ſomething to the pretended importance of being poſſeſſed of 500 properties, each of them ſufficient to the ſupport of one man. I ſhall accordingly ſuppoſe you to be habitually clothed in thoſe ſtuffs, which, to the richneſs of the materials that compoſe them, join the perfection of workmanſhip, (which concerns you, as you have ſeen, in no other light, but that of either a benevolent, or an unintentional provider for the neceſſary conſumption of the labouring man;)—but 10lb. of ſilk, as they come out of nature's hands, are not worth 30 ſhillings:—without enquiring why they may then be valued at 30 ſhillings, bring all the other parts of your dreſs to the touch ſtone I have furniſhed you with; conſider, that if you wear the ſame coat every day, it would be far from being worn out at the end of the year,—and how far it would be of courſe from ſtanding for two or three pence in the account of your daily conſumption; add thereto your real and perſonal waſtings in *coals, wood, pomatum, eſſences, elixirs*, &c. valued after the ſame principle;— at what a diſtance you ſtill remain from the 24 pence I have granted you for conſumption!—and do not ſay that you renew your coat every ſeaſon;—had you ſwallowed up 5000 inſtead of 500 properties, and ſhould you change cloaths every day, your real conſumption would not be the greater for it; would not your valet de chambre, to whom you ſhould have given that ſuit of cloaths, for which you had paid forty guineas, and which you had worn only once;—would not, I ſay, your valet de chambre ſell it for 15 guineas to an old cloaths-man, who would get 20l. for it from a ſtrolling player?—Be pleaſed now to trace that ſuit from Paris to Liſle, to Bruſſels, Dreſden, Poland, Ruſſia; ſee how many people will get a livelihood by carrying it about; how many guineas it will bring to the travelling Roſcius, who will ſhine in ſo many countries at your expence; reflect on the revolutions which the elegance of that dreſs will occaſion in the modes at Peterſburgh; how many draughtſmen, embroiderers, working people of all ſorts, will be employed and fed, (thanks to your luxury), in copying that maſter piece of taſte and fancy.—This is not all; you might probably, at the end of 15 years, meet again in Paris with the ſame ſuit, cut into ſmall pieces, in the hands of ſome ladies of the firſt rank, buſily engaged in unweaving the rags, to ſend, as ſoon as poſſible, thoſe precious relics of your ſeemingly ſpoiled cloaths, to Lyons, &c. where ten workmen are waiting its arrival, to get bread by reſtoring to it a great part of its former value, under another form.—And you would preſume to have conſumed it?—The work of God is not ſo eaſily deſtroyed, nor his beneficence ſo eaſily concentered.

" Was it worth being ſo rich, to conſume ſo little?"

HOUSE OF COMMONS,

February 4th.

Mr. Pitt thought it his duty to ſubmit to the conſideration of the Houſe, an object which appeared to him to require the greateſt attention, without delay, and which had come to his knowledge, through a channel upon which he thought he might depend, this object was, that the Property of every foreigner in France, and of every Frenchman in a foreign country, was placed, to uſe the Jargon employed by the Convention *en etat de requiſition*: that in conſequence, every individual ſhould be reduced to the neceſſity to withdraw his property from foreign funds, to receive in its place aſſignats at par. Mr. Pitt requeſted on account of the importance of the ſubject that the queſtion ſhould be adjourned until the morrow.

1ſt February.

This day's ſitting was opened by the report of the Committee of Subſidies and by the reading of the reſolution made upon the ſubject of the 200,000 pounds ſterling promiſed by the Treaty to the King of Sardinia. The Houſe then went upon the French property in foreign funds.

By the 1ſt articles.—All Citizens having property veſted in foreign funds ſhall be obliged to report the ſame as well as merchandizes ſold or unſold, which may be in their poſſeſſion.

By the *ſecond*, they are bound to denounce all Citizens, who ſhall be known to poſſeſs any, and fail to report it.

By the *third*, Commiſſioners are to be ſent in all commercial Towns to receive theſe reports.

The *fourth* and *fifth* Articles ſay, that there ſhall be five choſen among the Bankers, and five from among the Brokers.

The *ſixth*, Authorizes the Committee of General Security, to open the Seals of depoſited papers, and withdraw ſuch as may be relative to this buſineſs.

The *ſeventh*, Charges the Commiſſioners with the directions of all the neceſſary operations.

The *eighth*, Signifies that the National Treaſury will receive the value at par.

The *ninth*, Appoints the Commiſſioners.

Mr. Pitt obſerved, that this Decree was a complication of oppreſſion, of fraud, and theft, and which ſhews to what miſerable reſources the Government of France is reduced to provide for the expences of the war.— There exiſts in England a Law which in time of war, deprives the ſubjects of hoſtile powers of an action for the recovery of their debts, the ſtrictneſs of this Law has for ſome time been conſiderably alleviated in its execution. At preſent while it is in agitation to withdraw property; not by the poſſeſſors, but by an act of unexampled Tyranny and fraud of a Government, which propoſes to draw from England a kind of tribute to enable it to make war upon her, the principles of perſonal ſafety and good policy loudly demand that it ſhould be oppoſed.—It will not eſcape the juſtice and the humanity of the Houſe that in taking theſe neceſſary precautions to counteract the unjuſtifiable proceedings of the French Government, it becomes the dignity and the good faith of this country, to protect the unhappy victims of factious oppreſſion, in aſſuring them the amount of their property, and in concealing their names to ſave them from the cruelty of their Tyrants, but theſe are ſecondary conſiderations.—As to the principal point, he thought that after the information he had received, any decided ſtep might eaſily be delayed, and ſo much the more as what had paſſed in the Houſe being known, no merchant need haſten to make the required remittances, conſequently he propoſed to put off till Monday the Bill upon this ſubject.

ARRIVALS.

July 31, Ship Catherina, Palmer, Pondicherry—Auguſt 1, Ship General Anker, Goodſon, Tranquebar—6, H. M Ship, Centurion, from a Cruize—H M. Ship Reſiſtance, from do.—Ship Windſor, Hall, Pondicherry—Ship Cartier, Naſh, Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

July 29, Ship Prince of Wales, Swiney, Calcutta—Ship Deux Andre's, prize, Bimh. —30, Ship Succeſs Gally, Binny, Bencoolen —Snow Diana, M'Kinzie, Vizagapatam—Aug. 1, Ship Anna, Gilmore, Southward—2, H. M. Ship Centurion, on a Cruize—H. M. Ship Heroine, do.—3, Ship Experiment, Shroeder, Calcutta—Ship Catherina, Godſon, Calcutta—Ship Liverpool, Farlane, Calcutta,

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